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ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1896.

## Ingalls Vesus Ingalls.

John J. Ingalls must be beginning to  
 realize that his role of politician without  
 a job is a permanency. He is now en-  
 gaged in the effort to convert Kansas to  
 goldbuggery, and instead of ensnaring  
 the crowds which have gathered to hear  
 him speak, as in past years, he has only  
 succeeded in bringing upon himself the  
 reproach of hundreds of honest people  
 who were once his ardent supporters.

To those familiar with the record  
 of the ex-senator from Kansas on  
 the money question, his present  
 treatment at the hands of the people  
 in his own state is not at all surprising.  
 The people of that state have always regarded him, with reasons  
 based on his oft-repeated declarations,  
 as a friend of the white metal. Indeed  
 he scarcely ever delivered a speech  
 prior to the St. Louis convention in  
 which he did not take the pains to re-  
 sent the arbitrary and unjust treatment  
 which silver had received. Since that  
 time, however, he appears to have  
 changed his convictions altogether and  
 is now standing as firmly on the mony  
 plank of the St. Louis platform as if he  
 had never known any other political  
 faith.

Mention was made some time ago of a  
 speech which the ex-senator made in  
 one of the towns of Kansas on the money  
 question. The speech was delivered in  
 1890, or thereabouts. In that speech the  
 ex-senator made a plea for silver which  
 surpassed anything he has since de-  
 livered. His memory still abides.  
 Wherever the ex-senator speaks in Kan-  
 sas, his silver record bobs up to con-  
 front him; and the worst of it is that  
 with all his powers of eloquence he is  
 not able to explain the methods of his  
 conversion.

Within the last few weeks still an-  
 other speech has made its appearance in  
 the campaign; and to say that Mr. Ingalls  
 is sorely mixed over the trouble  
 which it has given him, is to state a  
 grave truth rather mildly. Never was  
 a man more effectually answered than  
 Senator Ingalls in 1890.

The speech in question was delivered  
 by Mr. Ingalls in the senate of the  
 United States, January 14, 1891. After  
 referring to the equal distribution of  
 wealth and property which character-  
 ized the early days of the republic, Mr.  
 Ingalls went on to say that at the pres-  
 ent time there were 400 people in the  
 United States rated at \$10,000,000 and  
 upward; 1,000 at \$5,000,000; 2,000 at  
 \$2,500,000; 6,000 at \$1,000,000, and 15,-  
 000 at \$500,000, making a total of 31,100  
 people who are rated at the enormous  
 sum of \$36,250,000,000. Basing his argu-  
 ments upon these figures, Mr. Ingalls  
 proceeds in the following vigorous  
 English to his respects to the very  
 same iniquitous standard of finance  
 which he is now so ardently upholding:

A financial system under which more  
 than one-half of the enormous wealth of  
 the country, derived from the bounty of  
 nature, and owned by a few thousand  
 people, makes up 30,000 people, while  
 1,000,000 American citizens, able and willing  
 to toil, and homeless tramps, are  
 starving for bread, requires readjust-  
 ment.

It is historically true that this great  
 financial system, that has overthrown  
 our financial system, coincided in point  
 of time with the diminution of the circu-  
 lating medium of the country. The pub-  
 lic debt was due to the payment in  
 coin, that the money power of our land  
 was destroyed. The value of property dim-  
 inished in proportion, wages fell and the  
 value of everything was depreciated ex-  
 cept debts in gold. The mortgage, the  
 bond, the paper, the bill of exchange, re-  
 mained immortal and vigorous. They  
 have not depreciated. The debt remains,  
 but the capacity to pay has been de-  
 stroyed. The accumulations of years  
 disappeared in the hammer of the  
 creditor. The debt is insatiable, while the  
 creditor obtains the security for his debt  
 for a fraction of what it was actually  
 worth when the debt was contracted.

The people of the country that I rep-  
 resent have lost their revenue in gold.  
 They have no longer any generation  
 about coin. Notwithstanding the declara-  
 tions of monetarists, notwithstanding  
 the assaults that have been made by  
 those who are in favor of still further in-  
 creasing the standard of the dollar, they  
 know that money is neither wealth,  
 nor capital, nor value, and that it is  
 merely the creation of the law by which  
 all these are estimated and measured.

Surely after holding up the single gold  
 standard in such a light as this, Mr.  
 Ingalls can hardly expect the people of

Kansas to believe him when he now  
 goes before them and tells them a differ-  
 ent story altogether.

If Mr. Ingalls expects to get back into  
 the United States senate on a gold plat-  
 form, he must be looking for a miracle  
 of some kind between now and the 1st of  
 November. The people of Kansas are  
 for free coinage if Mr. Ingalls is not,  
 and they will put all doubt on that  
 score at rest this fall by voting the dem-  
 ocratic ticket.

## Shylock and His "Money."

John Byrne, of New York, president of  
 the "Democratic" Honest Money League,  
 has issued a circular to gold  
 in which he appeals to them to come to  
 the aid of the agents of shylockism  
 who are now trying to "save" New  
 York from the democracy.

Byrne informs the gold men, in a  
 series of loud shrieks, that the central  
 western and northern sections of  
 New York state are "rotten on silver,"  
 and vows that "if something is not done  
 to reclaim these sections," the state will  
 be lost to shylockism.

Byrne goes on to say that the reason  
 why New York state is "rotten on silver"  
 is because "Bryan had wildly en-  
 thusiastic meetings, and has left an ugly  
 trail behind him."

So far, so good. It will be observed  
 that this agent of the money power does  
 not agree with those enthusiastic brethren  
 who have been going about claiming  
 New York state for McKinley by a  
 majority of from 150,000 to 200,000. He per-  
 ceives that the state, as it stands today,  
 would more than likely cast its vote for  
 Bryan, and, as The New York Journal  
 puts it, in behalf of American manhood.

Consequently, Byrne screams out that  
 the gold syndicate must come to the front  
 with its most convincing "argument"—  
 which is money. Against the  
 instincts of patriotism, against the people's  
 prosperity, against American manhood,  
 shylockism places money. And it is  
 so thoroughly convinced that money  
 is the thing that all the subsidized editors  
 and paid agents of the gold syndicate  
 are to be in a state of great jubilation  
 over the fact that the Hanna  
 corruptionists have a vast fund of  
 money at their disposal.

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 front him; and the worst of it is that  
 with all his powers of eloquence he is  
 not able to explain the methods of his  
 conversion.

The question arises, therefore, can  
 American patriotism and American man-  
 hood be bought with money? If we are  
 to judge the future by the past, the  
 money of the corruptionists will not be  
 effective in the present crisis. There  
 were plenty of tories during the struggle  
 for political independence whose selfish  
 interests led them to espouse the British  
 cause, but how many Americans followed  
 the example of Benedict Arnold?

How many Americans who are now en-  
 gaged in the present struggle for financial  
 independence will sell their convictions  
 for the sake of money?

There never has been a crisis in the  
 history of the country when the common  
 people were willing to sell their votes for  
 money. They could not be bought by  
 British money in the first struggle; they  
 could not be bought with money when they  
 arrayed themselves against that powerful  
 and sinister corporation, the national bank,  
 in Jackson's day; and they cannot be  
 bought with Shylock's money in this struggle.

The "trait" that Bryan left in New  
 York state is an "ugly" one, from the  
 standpoint of the shylock combination,  
 but it is a glorious one for the people's  
 cause. The impression he made and the  
 truths he uttered cannot be obliterated  
 with Shylock's money, or by subsidized  
 editors, or the hired hessians who have  
 fanned out their glibness.

But the attempt to make it appear that  
 Schurz possesses the quality of im-  
 peccability—that what he says on the  
 financial question is to be regarded as  
 infallible—is a fact that only a sub-  
 sidized editor would undertake to perform.

As a matter of fact, Schurz, in his Chi-  
 cago speech, has not added a single argu-  
 ment to the familiar ones that have been  
 repeated on both sides of the political  
 fence during the past thirty years. In  
 addition to this, he is a tolerable per-  
 former on the piano.

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Let the honest masses, therefore, take  
 heart of hope. Their cause is a righteous  
 one and not all the combinations of  
 corruption can overthrow it.

## A Boomerang.

It seems that every move the gold men  
 make and every argument they can invent  
 has the final result of playing right  
 into the hands of those who are working  
 for the people's cause.

Take the case of President Ives, of  
 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and  
 Northern railway. His obligations to  
 the money power induced him to issue a  
 remarkable circular to his employees, set-  
 ting forth the advantages of the gold  
 standard. The Constitution has already  
 printed and commented on the Ives cir-  
 cular, and our prediction that it would  
 prove to be damaging to the cause of  
 shylockism has already come to pass.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ives  
 practically assented to the truth of the  
 contention of the bimetalists that the  
 free coinage of silver will increase the  
 price of farm products. The democrats  
 of the west were quick to seize on this  
 as a reason for not making the slightest  
 impression on the minds of any but the  
 men who, for obvious reasons, are in-  
 terested in maintaining the gold stand-  
 ard. For instance, he declares that the  
 sudden disappearance of more than  
 \$600,000,000 of gold would produce the  
 most stringent contraction of the currency  
 on record. This sort of stuff has been  
 bandied about from Wall street to  
 echoing goldbuggs for several years. But  
 now even The New York Sun, which is  
 in a condition to accept and adopt any  
 argument that has the substance of gold  
 behind it, declares that Schurz utters  
 nonsense when he makes such a state-  
 ment. The Sun goes on to say that the gold  
 has already disappeared from circulation,  
 nearly every dollar of it being in the  
 treasury or in the bank vaults.

The Springfield Republican, which has  
 a much clearer comprehension of the  
 money question than any other gold  
 organ, also declares that the gold would  
 not "disappear" but would remain right  
 where it is and be counted in the re-  
 serves of the banks. The Republican  
 then goes on to say that it is not contrac-  
 tion that is to be feared from the free  
 coinage of silver, but "a tremendous in-  
 fation."

Well, we have heard of "inflation" re-  
 sulting from issues of paper currency,  
 which is not money but it has remained  
 for modern shylockism to assume that  
 the free coinage of silver will increase  
 the price of farm products. The democrats  
 of the west support at least 30,000 farmers  
 in Iowa who have heretofore voted the  
 republican ticket. This is the special cor-  
 respondant of The New York World, who  
 writes a strong tendency to be fair to all  
 parties.

The Ives circular appears to be in the  
 nature of an all-around boomerang, for it  
 is hardly possible that he employs  
 many men who are so ignorant as not  
 to know that when farmers get gold  
 prices for their crops the volume of  
 trade and business is correspondingly  
 swelled—that the ability of any railway  
 to pay its employees is measured by the  
 ability of the farmers to buy, to be fair  
 to all these are estimated and measured.

In other words, the farmers cannot  
 enjoy prosperity without impairing a  
 share of it to all lines of trade, and when

trade shows activity, the railways are  
 sure to prosper if they are well man-  
 aged. On the other hand, when the farmers  
 make no profits—when they till the  
 soil and draw no wages for their work—  
 trade and business cease to expand and  
 the result is commercial prostration—  
 the kind that we have been experiencing  
 for three years.

Every dollar on which the people of  
 this country do business and pay their  
 debts and taxes must be dug out of the  
 ground by the farmers. When this dig-  
 ging process is a disastrous failure, as it  
 has been during the past three years on  
 account of poverty-bred prices, com-  
 mercial paralysis ensues, and an era of  
 borrowing sets in. We have seen this  
 illustrated not only in the experience of  
 the people, but in that of the govern-  
 ment itself.

## The Cry of Fraud Means.

Instead of gracefully accepting the  
 result of the recent state election in Ar-  
 kansas, the republicans have fallen back  
 upon their old tactics and in every way  
 possible have sought to discredit the re-  
 turns.

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 series of loud shrieks, that the central  
 western and northern sections of  
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McKinley denounced Clevelandism

four years ago, and now he is pledging  
 himself to continue the policy of Cleve-  
 landism. Great is McKinley, and Hanna  
 is his prophet!

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are now 60,000 postoffices in the  
 United States and the number is rapidly  
 increasing. At the close of the revolution-  
 ary war there were only 50,000.

At the close of the war of 1812 there were  
 3,000. At the close of the Civil War there  
 were 15,000. In 1860 there were 25,000,  
 and five years after its close, in 1865, there  
 were 28,000, or about 100 fewer, the only step backward during the history  
 of the postoffice department. By 1880 the  
 upward rise had started again in full force  
 and the number of postoffices in the coun-  
 try reached 42,000.

Only 900 persons in every million, ac-  
 cording to a reliable statistician, die of old  
 age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,000 to  
 mumps, 27,000 to anemia, 70,000 to neuritis,  
 75,000 to rheumatism, 80,000 to neurasthenia,  
 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to  
 typhoid and typhus, and 7,000 to rheumatism.

These 900 persons in every million  
 are to be found in the postoffices.

The British prime minister is at the head  
 of the English government, but according  
 to Chambers' Journal he receives no  
 salary as an office not recognized by  
 the statute. Some state office now have  
 nominal duties, such as first lord of the treasury,  
 is accordingly held by the premier. Lord Salisbury, however, departed from the  
 most invariable practice by associating  
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